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STRUCTURES FOR EDGE TREATMENT AND FOR DECORATION
OF COUNTERS AND PANELS, AND FOR THE ASSEMBLY THEREOF

Field And Background of the Invention:

The present invention relates to edge and joint treatment for panels or sheets. More particularly, the invention is directed to a series of versatile, multi-functional extrusions, etc., of metal or of plastics materials, or other compositions for attachment to lineally extending end sections or faces of panels or sheets including counter tops, table tops, shelving and cabinet walls.

The extrusions pertain, generally, to cabinetry, and more specifically to an edge treatment for plywood, particle board, glass and related structures. The extrusions of the present invention are readily securable to structures to provide multiple benefits and enhancements, both physically and aesthetically, and beyond benefits accorded through other edging treatments.

Prior art edgings of plastics materials are, in general, securable only through relatively weak frictional forces. Edgings of wood fail to cover surface chipping or any rough edges of the sheet goods to which they may be attached. Moreover, the attachment process is exceedingly time demanding, requiring additional treatments such as gluing, nailing, putty and sanding. Many of the presently employed aluminum or steel edgings are objectionably frail or flimsy, with exposed securing screws.

It is, accordingly, a principal aim and object of the present invention to obviate many of the inadequacies and shortcomings of prior art edge treatments and the like, and to provide improved extrusions and improved methods for their ready, rapid and reliable securement in place, to ensure important time-saving advantages as well as structural and aesthetic benefits not heretofore fully realized.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2
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Conveniently, the extruded “edging” of the invention is attached by physically inserting the sheet goods or panels into a cooperating U-shaped channel opening rearwardly of or at the back side of the extruded edging.

As an alternative technique, the band-like elongate extrusion may be glued to the end face of the sheet or panel. Other fastening agents, such as staples, may also be used.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the extrusion is formed with a principal, U-shaped, channel-like opening defined by spaced parallel arms coextensive

with the extrusion, for receiving a lineally-extending end sector of a sheet or panel therewithin. Opposite the U-shaped, panel-receiving opening, the extrusion is formed with a lineal slot for receiving a ribbon-like decorative band therein to extend along a lineal expanse of the sheet-mounted extrusion .

In another embodiment of the invention the extrusion is integrally formed with a depending, generally L-shaped leg for imparting increased strength to the extrusion, and which also permits the ganging of strips through utilization of a clasp to attach two separate strips in a parallel mode.

In yet another embodiment of the invention the lower leg is eliminated so as to facilitate the use of the extrusion on an outside corner or edging, when clamping action is not required.

In another embodiment of the invention both legs of the extrusion are removed, allowing use of the extrusion to cover joints between sheets or panels, and concurrently "accenting" or decorating the assembly.

In a somewhat more elaborate or sophisticated embodiment of the invention separate pairs of legs are provided. The legs define a pair of channels angled with respect to one another, thus allowing separate sheets to be attached to one another, at right angles, or at some other angles, as in the fabrication and assembly of a corner-defining structure.

Other and further objects, features and advantages of the invention will be understood from the following detailed description considered in conjunction with the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Novel features of the invention contributing to the utilities and advantages thereof are set forth in the claims appended hereto. The arrangement of the cooperating physical

and structural elements of the extrusions of the invention and their interrelation and specific functions will be evident and understood from the following description considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a fragmentary, perspective view showing an upper portion of a cabinet a top protruding edge of which is sheathed in an overlying, generally U-shaped extrusion, in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a cross-sectional view taken substantially on the lines 2-2 of Figure 1, and showing a first extrusion of the invention secured to overlie and sheathingly to embrace a protruding top edge of the cabinet; and, additionally, a second extrusion of the invention coupled to and capping an outwardly-directed open face of the first extrusion;

FIGURE 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 but showing the use of a shim for taking up the free or "extra" space between the jaws of the first extrusion when the jaw spacing is greater than a thickness dimension of the protruding edge of the panel or top structure to which the first extrusion of the invention is to be affixed;

FIGURE 4 is a perspective cross-sectional view of a lineal segment (shown as a "facing" component in the assembly in Figures 2 and 3) of an extrusion having a pair of vertically spaced L-shaped opposed arms for engaging and mechanically coupling with cooperating upper and lower L-shaped components of the first extrusion, shown in Figures 2 and 3; and integrally formed with a vertically extending planar face plate for covering an open face portion of the first extrusion;

FIGURE 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of another extrusion, fashioned after the second extrusion (Figure 4) but formed with a curved or arcuate wall section for overlying and covering an open face of the first, sheet-engaging or counter-engaging extrusion;

FIGURE 6 is a fragmentary, perspective view showing a lineal segment of the first extrusion shown in Figures 2 and 3, and in which the longitudinal groove extending

along a lineal expanse of the extrusion may also serve to accommodate a decorative band or ribbon-like element to be seated therewithin;

FIGURE 7 is a fragmentary, perspective view of an extrusion similar to that shown in Figure 6, but including, in addition, an integrally-formed, generally L-shaped section depending from a bottom plate of the panel-gripping portion at an end of the plate remote from the principal channel, and terminating in an upwardly-projecting rib-like bead;

FIGURE 8 depicts an extrusion similar to that shown in Figure 6, but having only an upper flange, and no lower flange;

FIGURE 9 depicts an extrusion consisting of a modification of that shown in Figure 8, the single principal top flange having been dispensed with;

FIGURE 10 depicts a modification of the extrusion of Figure 7, in which the principal top flange has been dispensed with;

FIGURE 11 is a perspective, fragmentary view of a lineal segment of an extrusion for connecting together two panels or sheets disposed at right angles to one another, the extrusion including walls defining three longitudinally disposed channels including two channels back-to-back and at the same level and opening oppositely, and a third channel therebelow and opening normally of one of the other channels;

FIGURE 12 depicts an extrusion for covering and for grippingly embracing a longitudinally extending end or edge portion of a sheet or panel, the extrusion having a first channel including spaced, generally planar upper and lower walls, and a second, oppositely opening channel with a pair of upper and lower walls arcuately curved toward one another;

FIGURES 13 through 16 are perspective views of lineal segments of elongate shims of various cross-sectional shapes or configurations for use with other extrusions of the invention;

FIGURE 17 is a perspective view of a segment of a generally C-shaped extruded channel finding utility as a coupler or joinder for two cooperating extruded sections, in accordance with the present invention;.

FIGURE 18 is a fragmentary perspective view of a clasp-like extrusion for joining two boards or panels to one another at an inside corner junction thereof;

FIGURE 19 is a fragmentary perspective view of an extrusion for joining in-line boards, sheets, or panels to one another;

FIGURE 20 is a fragmentary perspective view of an extrusion similar to that shown in Figure 9, but with a leg extension for strengthening a component connected thereto; and

FIGURE 21 is a fragmentary perspective view of an extrusion defining a clasp having legs forming a joinder for making a connection of panels at a 90 degree angle.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

The aims, objects and advantages of the invention are achieved by providing a family of principal extrusions, preferably fabricated as extruded aluminum, aluminum alloys and other metals and their alloys. In one principal embodiment of the invention channel-defining selectable extrusions are secured in tensioned and firmly gripping engagement with outwardly extending edge or end structures of a counter top, table, cabinet or the like, to cover at least the end faces thereof. In some embodiments of the invention screws may be used for effecting even more positive securement of the elongate extrusion to the edge of the supporting countertop, table, cabinet, or other structure.

In other preferred embodiments of the invention secondary extruded components coextensive lineally with the primary extrusion, are employed to cover and to shield visually any auxiliary mechanical elements such as screws used to provide enhanced

securement of the principal extrusion to its supporting substrate. In yet other embodiments of the invention the outwardly presented face of the principal extrusion is conformed to provide a lipped channel or the like. The wall of the channel is conveniently adapted to retain a coextensive plate-like strip or ribbon serving decorative purposes or providing improvement in the general aesthetics of the assembly. In yet other embodiments of the invention, physically distinct secondary extrusions are secured to the principal extrusions, seating within and extending along a coextensive lineal expanse thereof.

In yet other embodiments of the invention the principal extrusion is integrally formed and configured with four walls, including walls normal to one another, to provide two channels which open at right angles or 90 degrees to one another. In the arrangement described the extrusion serves as a joinder for two panels, boards or structural sheets presented to one another to form or to define a corner. Separate extruded decorative strips can still be accommodated to enhance the overall appearance of the complete assembly.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, and initially to Figures 1 through 4, and 6, for purposes of disclosure and not in any limiting sense, several preferred embodiments of the extrusions of the invention, as elements of an assembly, are depicted. The fragmentary perspective view of Figure 1 shows an assembly 20 including an upper portion 24 of a cabinet 30 having a front wall 32 surmounted by a top 36 comprising a sheet or panel. Extending into the cabinet 30 through a front wall 32 thereof is a drawer 38 to which is secured a handle 40. Neither the cabinet 30 nor its accessories or enhancements constitute novel elements of the invention.

The top 36 of the cabinet 30 has a forwardly protruding edge 44 (Figure 2) over which an elongate extrusion 46 of the invention is sheathed to extend along the lineal expanse of the cabinet 30. As shown in Figures 2 and 3, the elongate extrusion 46 has a transverse, vertically extending body 50 having a forwardly directed plate-like wall 52 for abutment against an outwardly presented end face 54 of the protruding edge portion 44 of

the cabinet top or panel 36. At upper and lower extremities thereof the extrusion 46 is formed with a pair of essentially parallel upper and lower rearwardly-directed arms 58 and 60. (Figures 2 and 6). The latter form an elongate channel 62 into which the protruding edge 44 of the cabinet top 36 extends and is frictionally held by the sandwiching, embracing and clamping arms 58 and 60. The body 50 is formed at rearward upper and lower extremities thereof with cut-away portions defining rearwardly-opening grooves 62 and 64. The latter serve to receive ends of shims 66 (Figures 6, 13 through 16). The latter find utility when the extrusion 46 is to be affixed to a table top and the like having a vertical thickness dimension somewhat less than the spacing between upper and lower arms 58 and 60 of the extrusion 46 (Figure 3).

Referring further to Figures 2, 3 and 6, integrally formed with the body 50 of the extrusion 46 as forwardly directed extensions of the arms 58 and 60, are a pair of upper and lower webs 68 and 70 terminating in relatively short flanges 72 and 74 essentially normal to and extending toward one another to define downwardly and upwardly opening elongate slots 78 and 80 coextensive with a lineal expanse of the extrusion 46. Referring again to Figures 2 and 3, the body 50 of the extrusion 46 is formed along its length and on a side thereof opposite its plate-like wall 52 with a channel-like depression 90. There is thus formed a longitudinally extending, generally centered thinned-wall section 92 which is piercable for entry of a screw 96 therethrough for threadedly engaging the edge 44 of the table top 30, to enhance the securement of the extrusion 46 thereto.

Referring further to Figures 2 and 3, and to Figure 4, there is provided, for use in conjunction with the primary, principal extrusion 46, a second extrusion 100, a lineal segment of which is depicted in Figure 4. As shown, the second extrusion 100, which is used coextensively with the first, principal extrusion 46, constitutes a lineally extending plate-like band, ribbon, accent strip, or decorative facing 102 for abutting and covering the outwardly presented flange 72 and 74 of the supporting principal extrusion 46, and a pair of inwardly extending upper and lower L-shaped arms 106 and 108 defining

upwardly and downwardly opening elongate slots 112 and 114 in which the short flanges 72 and 74 of the principal extrusion 46 matingly extend. The arms 106 and 108 also define upwardly and downwardly extending terminal web sections 118 and 120 which seat in the downwardly and upwardly-opening slots 78 and 80 formed in the principal extrusion 46. Conveniently, the secondary, outer extrusion 100, 102 may be used as a facing to provide color and also decoratively to accent the extrusion assembly.

Figure 5 shows, in perspective, another secondary extrusion 130 which may be used in conjunction with the principal extrusion 46. The latter defines a curved or arcuate outer face 132 integrally formed with upwardly and downwardly opening L-shaped web structures 134 and 136 similar to those found in the flat-faced extrusion 100, and used for the same purpose and in the same manner previously described.

A modified form of the principal extrusion 46 shown in Figures 2 and 3 and described in detail above is shown in Figure 7 as extrusion 140. The latter differs from extrusion 46 in that it includes, as an addition, a downwardly extending, inwardly directed, generally L-shaped extension 144. The latter is integrally formed at an outermost lower corner 146 of the extrusion of Figures 7 and depends therefrom. That is, Figure 7 depicts a modified Figures 2 and 3 extrusion consisting of a front vertical wall 148, an inwardly directed horizontal wall segment 150, the latter terminating in an upwardly directed diminutive wall or rib-like bead 154. The other parts of the extrusion 140 are essentially the same as those of extrusion 45, and are similarly identified.

There is shown in Figure 8 an extrusion segment 160 similar to that depicted in Figure 6, but with the lower arm 60 of the extrusion removed and the groove 64 associated therewith dispensed with.

Figure 9 illustrates a segment of an extrusion 170 similar to the extrusion 160 of Figure 8 but with the free portion of the top wall 58 and its associated groove 62 eliminated.

Figure 10 shows a lineal segment of an extrusion 180 similar to the extrusion 140 of Figure 7, but with the protruding free portion of the top wall 58 and the associated groove 62 eliminated.

Referring now to Figure 11, there is shown, in perspective, a lineal fragment of another principal embodiment of the present invention. The extrusion 190 defines an elongate compound body delineating multiple principal channels. These channels include a pair of channels 200 and 202 which open normally of one another. It will be appreciated that the embodiment of the invention described herebelow is an extrusion finding utility as a unique joinder operative to cover, protect, decorate, and positively and firmly to secure in place and to stabilize end edge portions of two separate and distinct sheets or panels. Relevant is the fact that these panels are so oriented as to present end portions which are essentially in abutment and are disposed to one another at 90 degrees. The extrusion described may be disposed in a horizontal mode or in a vertical mode, or in any other angular orientation, as may be desired.

Referring further to Figure 11, the first channel 200, shown as opening sideways or laterally, has vertically-spaced lower and upper horizontal walls 208 and 210 integrally joined at their rear by a vertical wall 212, the latter being part of and coextensive with a lineally extending thickened, vertically-disposed section or body 216 of the extrusion 190. A rearward portion 218 of the upper horizontal wall 210, remote from the channel 200, is angled downwardly or inwardly. Integrally formed with and extending rearwardly of the lower wall 208 of the first channel 190 is a generally horizontally extending thickened portion 222 of the extrusion 190, integrally formed with the vertical body portion 216. At its rearward, longitudinally-extending extremity, the body 222 is integrally formed with and terminates in a vertical wall 226. Depending from the lower wall 208 of the channel 200 and essentially in alignment with the rear wall 212 of the first channel 200 is a vertical wall 230 spaced from and paralleling the opposed wall 226. An upper extremity of the wall 226 is curved inwardly to form a longitudinally extending

lip-like wall portion 232. The walls 226 and 230, together with an essentially planar undersurface 234 normal to the walls 226 and 230, serve to form and define the second channel 202 of the extrusion 190. The spaced and angled upper and lower lineally-extending wall sections 218 and 232 frame a co-extensive opening to a linearly extending cavity, and serve to receive therebetween, and to support and retain in the extrusion, an auxiliary decorative panel, band, or ribbon, or other selectable insert, in a manner previously described. Optionally, one may eliminate walls 210 and 220, if desired.

Referring now to Figure 12, there is shown another extrusion 250 fabricated in accordance with the present invention. The extrusion 250 has a pair of overlying, spaced, generally-parallel upper and lower walls 254 and 256. These, together with a transversely-disposed connecting rear wall 260 presenting a planar face, define a rearwardly opening channel 262 in which a co-extensive elongate edge portion of a table top, panel, or sheet may be grippingly engaged. In the extrusion illustrated, the upper and lower walls 254 and 256 extend beyond the vertical wall 260 of the extrusion 250 to terminate, respectively, in downwardly and upwardly curved wall sections 264 and 266. The latter define an elongate opening or channel 270 into which a decorative band, tape, or ribbon, etc. may be inserted for secure retention as a closure.

As previously indicated, it is appreciated that in some situations the spacing of the panels or arms of a channel from one another may be somewhat greater than the thickness of the marginal edge of the table top, panel or sheet to be sandwiched into the elongate channel of the extrusion. In such situations, and as illustrated in Figure 3, one may solve or alleviate the problem through the employment of a wedge or shim. The latter is inserted in the channel of the extrusion between a top surface of the lower panel thereof and the bottom surface of the edge portion of the counter top, table top or other sheet to be inserted into the enveloping channel of the extrusion, to extend therealong. Several different embodiments of such wedges are illustrated in Figures 13 through 16.

Figure 13 is a perspective view of a lineal fragment of a wedge, shim, or shim bar or band 66 of the type finding utility in the practice of the present invention.. As viewed in its fully inserted mode, the shim 66 has a vertically thickened edge portion 280, a stepped, principal body section 282 of substantial area and which may taper to a slightly reduced vertical thickness. The wedge 66 terminates in a beveled end or edge portion 284. In preferred embodiments of the invention, and as shown, for example, in Figure 3, the thickened innermost directed portion 280 of the wedge 66 seats in a cooperating groove 64 in the body 50 of the extrusion.

Other, somewhat varied physical configurations of the wedge or shim component of the invention, are shown in Figures 14,15, and 16. In the wedge 290 of Figure 15 the inwardly disposed edge section 292 is of a somewhat lesser thickness than that of Figure 13, and the thinned opposite end portion or edge 296 is curved and smooth rather than angled. Figure 15 depicts a wedge 300 in which there is no thickened inserted end portion. As in the wedge of Figure 14, the main body section 302 is essentially flat. The flat body section 302 ends in a slightly curved, faceted thin edge 304. In the shim or wedge 310 of Figure 16 the entry edge 312 is of a reduced thickness as compared with a broad, flat and relatively thick principal body area 314. At its end 316 remote from the insertion end 312, the edge 316 of the insert 310 takes the form of an angled section or facet 318 terminating in a vertical step or straight edge 320.

Referring now to Figure 17, there is shown, in perspective, a segment of a lineal extrusion 330 having a generally boxed C-shape in cross section. The extrusion 330 has a principal wall 332, a top wall 336, and a bottom wall 338. The top and bottom walls 336 and 338 extend in the same direction, from the top and from the bottom of the principal wall 332 and perpendicular thereto. The top and the bottom walls 336 and 338 are integrally formed, at free edges thereof remote from the principal wall 332, with relatively short, stub-like wall segments 342 and 344. The latter, which are perpendicular to respective top and bottom walls 336 and 338, do not come together or meet. Rather, they

leave an open space 348 between free ends thereof to define an entry or passageway 346 into a lineally-extending chamber defined by the generally C-shaped extrusion 330. In accordance with the practice of the subject invention, the extruded channel 330 finds utility as a coupler for joinder of two cooperating extruded sections.

Other embodiments of the extrusion of the invention are shown in Figures 18 through 21. These extrusions join panels, sheets, or boards to one another either in an in-line configuration (Figure 19), or at 90 degrees to one another (Figures 18 and 21). They form, for example, an inside corner (Figure 18). Some of the extrusions serve primarily to augment the strength of the components to which they are attached (Figure 20). Figures 18, 19 and 29 also include elongate slot-defining grooves for receiving decorative ribbon-like bands or other accent structures or accessories, as previously identified and described.

The extrusion 350 of Figure 18 comprises an outwardly-presented first U-shaped channel 250 defined by a pair of spaced upper and lower plates 356 and 358. The latter are joined to one another at inward limits thereof by an integrally-formed vertical wall 360 having an enlarged base 362. At its free end 356 remote from the top wall 360, the upper plate 356 is integrally formed with a coextensive upwardly-directed flange or edge section 368.

Integrally formed with the vertical wall 360 and coextensive therewith is a second wall section 372. The latter has an enlarged base portion 374 surmounting the internal plate or base 356 of the first channel 352. The second vertical wall 372 supports a second floor or base 380 which, together with two spaced, parallel and upwardly-projecting walls 384 and 386, defines a second U-shaped channel 388. Extending outwardly of the channel boundary wall 384 and therealong at an upper end thereof is a downwardly angled web 392 extending along the lineal expanse of the extrusion 350. The flanges or webs 368 and 392 cooperate to secure in place a decorative ribbon or accent strip (not here shown), such as the strip 100 or 102 depicted in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

It will be understood that the two channels 352 and 358 function to receive therewithin end sectors of two separate and distinct sheets or panels (such as shown in Figures 2 and 3, which are disposed to extend normally of one another.

The extrusion 400 of Figure 19 comprises a pair of parallel walls 402 and 404 separated and spaced from one another by a horizontal plate 408 bridging between the walls 402 and 404 and extending lengthwise therealong at a mid-zone thereof. The structure described defines a pair of upwardly and downwardly opening channels 410 and 412 for nestingly receiving therewithin between the walls 402 and 404 a pair of in-line, vertically-disposed sheets or panels in a manner depicted in Figures 2 and 3.

The wall 402 of the extrusion 400 is integrally formed at upper and lower extremities thereof with outwardly-projecting parallel webs 416 and 418 terminating respectively in downwardly and upwardly directed flanges 420 and 422 to define a channel 424 for accommodating a decorative band or accent strip in a manner previously described with reference to Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

An extrusion 440 similar to that 170 appearing in Figure 9 is shown in Figure 20. The extrusion 440 comprises a block-like body 442 generally rectangular in transverse cross section and formed with a wall 446. The latter is cut away to provide a downwardly directed fragmentary front wall 448, and a longitudinally extending, downwardly opening upper groove 450. At its lower end the body 442 of the extrusion 440 is formed with a bottom wall 446 of the extrusion 449. Formed in the bottom wall 456 and opening upwardly is a second groove or channel 460 in vertical alignment with the downwardly opening upper groove 450. The second groove 460 formed in the lower portion of the body 442 of the extrusion 440 is delineated by a short upwardly projecting fragmentary front wall 458 in vertical alignment with the upper front wall 448. The grooves 450 and 460 are adapted to receive therewithin and to retain a snap-in band, ribbon, accent strip or decorative facing, in a manner previously described with reference to Figures 2, 3 and 4.

Extending downwardly from the bottom wall 456, as an in-line extension thereof, is a vertical wall 464 integrally formed at a lower extremity thereof with a rearwardly-directed base wall 468 terminating in an upwardly-directed short flange 470 in vertical correspondence with a rear face 472. The described downwardly-extending extension from the body 442 of the extrusion 440 serves to strengthen any structure which may be attached thereto.

Depicted in Figure 21 is an extrusion 480 which functions as a clasp for joining and securing two sheets, boards or panels to one another at 90 degrees. The structure comprises a first, horizontally extending wall 482 integrally formed with a second, vertical wall 486. At its edge 488 remote from the line of juncture 490 with the second wall 486, the first wall 482 is integrally connected to a relatively short, upwardly-projecting web 492, the latter terminating in a reversely-directed short horizontal flange 494 joined in turn to a short, downwardly projecting bead 496.

The second vertical wall 486 is joined at its base 500 to an inwardly-projecting flange 502 which is joined in turn to an upwardly-extending web 506 terminating in an inwardly-directed horizontal web 508.

It is contemplated that one may elect to use radiused or arcuate corners in the structures described. In such cases one may use cast or extruded arcuate corner structures.

What Is Claimed Is:

1. An elongate extrusion assembly adapted for mounting on an exposed longitudinally-extending end edge portion of a sheet-like panel to cover and to protect an exposed edge of said panel, to increase the strength and load capacity of the panel, and to enhance the visual appearance thereof,

said assembly comprising plate-like wall means for abutment against an outwardly presented edge face of a panel onto which the extrusion assembly is to be mounted,